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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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The President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceeded coercion of arms, and the people by their voluntary action, are maintaining their Governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influence of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occured to their relations with the general government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had resisted against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal system of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of those States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion.—Ten States—more than one fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle announced in the Declaration of American Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one representative;" and, "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State and to the people of every State the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished, the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any questions as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite legal and constitutional qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation; and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution, of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world—New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastation of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles—The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote, a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as import, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,857,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,819,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428-078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receips will amount to $436,-000,000, and that the expenditures will be $330,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leaves a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may no be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly aid, carefully provided with medical tratment, well sheltered and subsisted and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strngth of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, to disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentred. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations hve been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized dung the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artcial limbs or other surgical apparatus, and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,305,669.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congres, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension Fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,-568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestion in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14-386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,-079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifty per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Postoffice Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which, it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those appliable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complied with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The home-homestead enactments relieve the set from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built.—Portions of them might, then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right.—A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-five thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six dollars, and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-six. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand, seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance, that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now, earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconstruction, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights have been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

In the month of April last as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurance have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico.—Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will re-consider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as, nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States.—The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

December 12th, 1866.

THE Government of Great Britain has offered a reward of one thousand pounds for the arrest of Head Center Stephens of Fenian notoriety. After leaving this country some two months ago he went to Europe, and is now reported to be in France.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday last, urges the nomination of Hon John Allison, formerly of this, now of Mercer county, for United States Senator by the Union party of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mr. A. has many friends in Beaver and adjoining counties who would be glad to see him elected to the high position for which he has been named.

COLORADO JEWETT, always ingenious, memoralizes Congress to declare Hannibal Hamlin President of the United States. He argues that the second election of Mr. Lincoln was not constitutional, as eleven of the States did not appoint electors, and that Mr. Hamlin holds over, as Mr. Lincoln would have done, in the absence of a legal successor. We infer from this argument that Mr. Jewett withdraws his support from Andrew Johnson.

THE return or presiding Judges of all the election precincts in Baltimore have united in a written statement to Congress, setting forth that Archer and Phelps, the conservative candidates for Congress in Baltimore were elected in Baltimore city, at the recent election by means of votes who were disfranchised by the constitution of the State. They also state that Thomas and Stewart, the Republican candidates, would have had large majorities, if none but legal voters had participated in the election. Under these circumstances, we judge Archer and Phelps will come off second best when Congress comes to act upon the questions as to which of the respective claimants are entitled to the seats.

CONGRESS has done but little yet except to introduce a large number of resolutions and bills, many of which will not be called up until after the holidays are over.

The Union Republican caucus which was held a few evenings ago indicated that the proposed Constitutional Amendment would be adhered to as a party measure, and that universal amnesty would not be bartered for impartial suffrage. Henry J. Raymond attended the caucus, and evinced a desire to again act with the Unionists in Congress, but before his party status was fully determined the caucus adjourned.

Relieved and in Arrest.

Gen. Sedgwick, who was for some time past in command of the Federal troops on the Rio Grande, recently showed a disposition to take a hand in the "Mexican muddle" on his own book. Gen. Grant was apprised of this, and accordingly telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, who is in command of that Department, to watch Sedgwick closely, and if he interfered between the rival clans in the neigborhood of Matamoras, he should at once be relieved of command and put in arrest. Sedgwick did as was expected—crossed the Rio Grande, took possession of Matamoras, and was as promptly relieved and arrested by the Federal Government.

—Since writing the above General Sheridan has telegraphed that the report in the newspapers concerning the crossing of the Rio Grande by Sedgwick is premature.

The District of Columbia.

The President in his recent message to Congress recommends the passage of a law enabling the voters of the District to select one of their number to represent them in Congress, and to clothe such representative with the same powers and privileges that are now given to Delegates from the several Territories. It is not probable that this recommendation will meet with serious opposition from any one.

There is no diversity of opinion as to the power of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. All concede that; and as the experiment of impartial suffrage must sooner or later be made somewhere, we can conceive of no better place to try it than in the District of Columbia, and no more fitting time than when Congress first gives the District leave to choose by ballot a person to represent it in the councils of the nation. If possible then, the same law that creates the office of District Delegate should prescribe the qualifications of those who may vote for the officer to fill it, and these qualifications should exclude neither white nor black males above twenty one years of age, unless incapacitated by crime.

Ben. Butler and His Slanderers.

For a long time after Ben. Butler's administration in New Orleans, the rebels and their sympathizing friends in the North insisted that Butler was a "beast," and alleged that he stole all the gold and spoons owned by the rebels in that locality. Finding that these charges, instead of breaking him down, only served to increase the favor in which he was held by all loyal people, his enemies have abandoned them, and now declare that while in command in the Gulf Department he supplied the confederates with nearly all the arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., that they needed in that quarter They bring forward an ex-rebel soldier named Watson to substantiate this silly charge, who avers that he overheard Butler's agent and Col. Jones, of Bragg's staff, make the contract for the delivering and payment of these supplies. The *Local* of last week cumbers its outside with Watson's ridiculous statement, knowing all the while that it contains neither sense nor truth. But what else could be expected? A class of people that could not make the country believe that Gen. Butler robbed the rebels, would very likely then turn around and charge that he fed and clothed them. What a consistent and sagacious political party the rebels and copperheads do make!

THE *Local* claimed some time ago that the Democracy of this county were a liberal set of fellows, and that they came down with the "stamps" unasked and unbidden, whenever an opportunity was given them to do so. It has also recently insisted that the *Local* was the best advertising medium in Western Pennsylvania, and that it had a great many more subscribers than any other paper ever had in the county.

Now if it be true that the Beaver county Democracy have always got the "dust" on hand, and are ready to "plank it down" whenever it is wanted, and if the *Local* is so good an advertising medium," and has such a fabulous number of subscribers, we want to know why its last number squeaks in this way:

"PAY UP.—We are again compelled to call upon those indebted to us to pay up. Our current expenses are very heavy, and in order to meet them promptly, those indebted to us must pay up without further delay. We dislike dunning but see no way to avoid it. We need money and must get it from those who owe us. Money can be remitted by mail at our risk."

Of course we entertain no opinion of this kind ourself, but we fear that many others will conclude now that the liberality of the Democracy has "'gin out," and that the superb advertising qualities of the *Local* and its ponderous subscription list, have more space in the editor's imagination than they contribute toward filling up his wallet.

SCARCELY a week passes that the *Argus* does not violate our advertising agreement. To fill its columns with advertisements seems to be its chief aim, and to do so, it adheres to no established rates, and takes whatever fee an advertiser sees proper to offer. It is different with the *Local*. No advertisement appears in its columns which does not pay us full price.—*Local.*

We never made a contract which violated the "advertising agreement" between the two papers but once, and that was shortly after we came into the *Argus* office, and before we knew precisely what that agreement was. This was fully explained to the editor of the *Local* since that time. But how is it with himself on the very subject on which he complains? Only two weeks ago, instead of honoring the "advertising agreement" between the *Argus* and the *Local*, he demanded that the public printing should be given to the lowest bidder, and in a private conversation averred that he would do it for nothing rather than let the *Argus* have it at its usual rates, and the price agreed upon for all advertising by the two papers! Who deals in "scheap clothings" now?

What Does It Mean?

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* of Thursday last says:

It is stated here that last evening Secretary Seward called on Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, at his rooms, and had a long private interview with him. The statement causes a good deal of comment here, and much speculation is rife to know what it all meant. The above gentlemen have not been on friendly relations with each other for several years. It is rumored that Seward is repentant, like Raymond, and wants to come back into the bosom of the Radical party. Others think that Seward was sent by President Johnson to make overtures of Compromise.

THE Governor of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, on the 3d inst., recommends the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment, and cautions the South against being again beguiled by their professed friends at the North.

Secretaries' Reports.

The annual report of the different Secretaries of the Government contain much matter that is interesting to the public. We condense them as follows:

THE WAR REPORT.

Since the date of the last Report, November 16, 1865, 222,058 volunteers, 75,024 colored troops, have been mustered out, leaving 11,043 still in service, about 10,000 of whom, constituting 1 regiment of artillery and 13 of infantry, are colored. Great quantities of material of war have been sold at advantageous rates. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for $15,269,075 54; 4,400 barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, have been sold for $447,873 14; and the sale of irregular or damaged clothing in store has produced $902,779 45. The immense fleet of ocean transports has been almost wholly discharged; the river transports have all been disposed of; and the military railroads and telegraphs have all been sold, or transferred to companies, or discontinued. Thus the war expenses have been reduced to a moderate peace footing, leaving us still prepared, however, for any emergency which can possibly arise. The present strength of the Regular Army is fixed at the nominal figure of 54,302 men; but the Secretary does not state how many of these are actually in service. Recruiting, however, is going on briskly. Orders have been given to supply all the troops with breech-loading arms, and the Springfield rifle-musket has been altered so successfully as to render it a weapon superior in all respects to the famous needle gun.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is eminently judicious, and contains suggestions well calculated to reduce the national finances to order, and to place the business of the community upon a solid basis. He declares the national debt to be anything but a blessing, but while satisfied that it should be paid by the generation which created it, does not see the way to continue its liquidation by surplus income faster than six or seven millions per month prior to June, 1868.—He is of opinion that the honor of the Government requires an early withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, leaving the National Banks to supply the currency of the country. He urges the system of redemption by the banks at the Atlantic cities or at one city, New York. He acknowledges the financial wants of the South so far as currency is concerned, but is of opinion that their needs should be supplied by curtailing the issues of the Northern banks. He advocates a reduction of the currency, and such a revision of the tariff as will give new vigor to productive industry throughout the Union. He urges the issue of bonds at 4½ or 5 per cent interest, payable principal in Europe, to be exchanged for United States bonds now held in Europe, as well as to supply the future demand for Federal stocks in Europe. Upon the question of contraction of the currency his language is very clear; indeed, without contraction he is confident that wide spread disaster must be experienced. In regard to resumption he is of opinion that it can take place by July, 1868, and may be brought about earlier.

The estimates of the Treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year to June 30, 1867, are as follows:

Receipts	$316,500,000
Expenses	237,169,143
Surplus	$79,330,857

and for the year ending June 30,1868:

Receipts	$436,000,000
Expenses	350,247,641
Surplus	$85,752,359

The decrease in the public debt from the highest point is stated by the Secretary as follows:

Debt August, 1865	$2,757,803,686
Debt Oct. 31, 1866	2,551,424,121
Decrease	$206,379,565

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Revenues were $14,386,986 21; expenditures, $15,352,079 30; the decrease, compared with last year, is 1 1-5 per cent. Increase of expenditures, 12 per cent. Number of stamps issued, 347,734,325; stamped envelopes, 30,386,200. The sales of these in excess of last year is $360.765. The increased demand for envelopes with printed cards is 66⅔ per cent. There are 6,069 contractors; mail routes, 6,930; miles, 71,887,914; cost, $7,630,474; by rail, 32,092 miles; steamboats, 14,346 miles.

The overland mail to California has been by St. Louis; now it is by Chicago and Omaha; the shortest time between San Francisco and New York was 19 days.

The amount of postage with foreign countries is $2,289,219 30, an increase of over $400,000. Arrangements are nearly perfected with Great Britain to reduce the postage from 24 to 12 cents, and to admit matter of every kind, including samples of goods; also the right to transmit, in closed bags or in ordinary mails, to other countries, with the rates of those countries.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a contract for mail service from San Francisco to China and Japan, once a month, via Sandwich Islands; but it is thought a great loss of time that in returning they should not come direct.

There is free delivery in forty-six cities. It grows in favor, it increases letters, saves time, trouble and dead letters.

The number of dead letters was about 4,500,000; 600,000 were unmailable for want of stamps or address; they contained $244,589 98, of which $221,066 19 were delivered. Over 67,000 contained photographs, jewelry, &c.; 42,000 were delivered. Two millions and a half of dead letters have been destroyed.

The money orders issued were 243,609; value, $8,977,259 28 the average of each was $16 32. Some change is required in the law.

It is recommended that the clerks in the Department have additional pay, and clerks in post offices generally do not get enough. The letter carriers, in particular, earn more, and the Government can afford to pay more.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

The naval force at present consists of 278 vessels, carrying 2351 guns. Of these there are in commission 115 vessels, carrying 1029 guns, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the naval service is 13,600.

Most of our Iron Clad fleet is at League Island, near Philadelphia.—The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were $43,824,520, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S REPORT.

During the last year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, of which 1,892,516 acres were entered under the Homestead act. Operations on the several lines of the Pacific railroad have been prosecuted with such vigor that the Secretary thinks that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

The amount paid to pensioners during the last fiscal year was $13,455,996, and 50,170 names added to the pension rolls, making the entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, 126,726. The estimate for the next year is fixed at $23,000,000.

Those Indian tribes who engaged in the rebellion have unconditionally submitted to our authority.

The number of patents issued during the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, was 8,716.

John H. Surratt.

The telegram from Consul Hale, at Alexandria, Egypt, announcing that John H. Surratt, one of the assassination conspirators, was in his custody at that place, proves to be correct—Surratt fled from this country in 1865, went to Rome, and enlisted in the Papal army, under the name of Watson. He was subsequently recognized and put in arrest, but made his escape, and now turns up under arrest the second time in Egypt. Orders have been sent to that country for the bringing of him hither, and it is to be expected that when once here, he will soon be put upon trial for the same offence the took his mother to the scaffold.

It is generally understood that Surratt is in possession of facts connected with the assassination of President Lincoln that the public has yet no knowledge of; and it is highly probable that facts will be elicited in his trial, or voluntarily given by himself that will implicate persons who had hoped that the incidents connected with the at had all passed into oblivion nearly two years ago. Once in this county, his trial will be looked for with intense interest by the whole people.

HORACE REELY, who was till lately the most prominent candidate in New York for U. S. Senator, has, it is said, very much damaged his chances by publishing a manifesto, in which he comes out for universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. Horace is not the first cadidate who has damaged his cause by too much writing.

Arrest of Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 8, 1866.

The only thing worthy of note that has occurred in connection with the late murders since I last wrote to you, has been the arrest of young Montgomery. He was arrested at the Virginia Hotel, Wellsburg, West Va., yesterday evening, by Mr. John Baird, of this place, assisted by Mr. Wm. Durant, of Wellsburg. Montgomery arrived at the hotel, foot-sore and weary, and retired to a room, when Mr. Baird and his assistant, who had been on the look out for him, made the arrest. He was brought here this evening, and placed in the county jail.

It is due to Montgomery and his friends to say that they are quite confident that they can prove him innocent of the crime, notwithstanding Fogle confession to the contrary. As for Foe, he talks freely to every one who hits him about the murder. He says he was one of the parties engaged in it, that he had no notion of committing murder until the deed was done, and tht being guilty he expected to be hut.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1866.

Dear Argus: I was fortunate in getting into the banquet given Congress by the boys in blue. The banquet room, which is about 60 by 125 feet, was beautifully and tastefully ornamented. There were suspended from the roof flags of the United States, Mexico, Chili and Switzerland, with the German flag of liberty and the flag of the Fenian Brotherhood.—The latter was suspended near the lower end of the room, and was conspicuous, as it was of green silk, with gold fringe. The mottoes along either side were significant. The barren walls were relieved by evergreens tastefully arranged. There were two rows of posts which support the roof; on these were placed the coat of arms of loyal States, whilst those of the rebel States were placed nearer the wall, denoting the back seats as more befitting them at this time in our national troubles. On two interior rows of posts were placed the busts of Lincoln, Stevens, Colfax, Trumbull, Greely, Stanton, Hon. Rice, with some two or three statuetts. Before the entrance door there was suspended a large Swiss flag, which reached from the roof to the floor, near the bottom of which the photograph of Grant was suspended as it faced the door, which appeared to welcome the throng. There were five tables, eighty-five feet long, running lengthwise of the building. The one occupied by the President and his assistants was elevated in the back part of the building, and was a half circle. In front of this was a table for the reporters of the various presses. There was provision for five hundred to be seated at one time. The tables were splendidly decorated, with such a variety of good things that I shall not dare to enumerate them. I doubt much whether there ever has been so complete a success on such an occasion.

The guests were seated about eight o'clock—first the Senators and members of Congress, with their ladies.—When all the tables were filled, the guests were served by over one hundred waitors, all wearing a white jacket. Around the folds of a magnificent flag on the gallery were seated a band of thirty members, dressed in red coats and large red plumes in their caps, and while I am writing they are discoursing beautiful strains of music. Underneath, in front of the gallery, the picture of that greatest of men, the lamented Lincoln, is hanging, apparently looking down with approbation upon the scenes being enacted—the grand welcome given to a loyal and patriotic Congress—immediately under which is seated the president of the banquet, Hon. H. Walbridge, of New York, Hon. Colfax, Speaker of the House, and other distinguished men. After all had fared most sumptuously, the president offered some clever toasts, which were responded to by Stevens, Wilson, Kelly and others, all of them ably and eloquently delivered in defence of true principles which are to govern a true and patriotic people. It was near twelve o'clock A. M. before they dispersed.

Congress has gone to work with a will, already having done more the two first days of its session than on like previous sessions for years. Whether all will be done that should be is uncertain, but much will be accomplished towards securing to the people the great principles enunciated by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence. As in my last article I alluded to the probability of a foreign war, I see it is more than a mere supposition or farce, but I trust Mr. Johnson may be foiled in his efforts to bring on a war for his own particular interests. But I must close. A VETERAN.

THE STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES.—The Chicago *Tribune* says: At the Presidential election of 1860 the eleven insurgent States polled 908,450 votes—estimating 50,000 for South Carolina. The five non-seceding border States polled 420,735, making a total south of Mason and Dixon's line of 1,329,185 votes, which is nearly 600,000 less than the *World's* inflated estimates. The *World* sets down the Republican vote in the south at 100,000. In 1864 the Republicans polled for Lincoln, in five border States, 179,160 votes, or nearly double the number assigned to that party in the whole south. The Republican majorities in the northern States amount to 450,000.

After making these corrections of the World's loose figuring, let us state in tabular form the actual and relative strength of the respective parties in the north and south in the year 1866:

Northern Republican vote	2,300,000
Border State Republican vote	225,000
Insurgent State Republican vote	100,000
White Republicans, total	2,625,000
Black Republicans, disfranchised	700,000
Total Republican strength	3,325,000
Northern Copperhead vote	1,850,000
Border State copperhead vote	300,000
Insurgent State rebel vote	800,000
Total copperhead and rebel vote	2,950,000
Republican total majority	375,000

It will thus be seen that the radical strength of the country exceeds the "Conservative" by nearly four hundred thousand men.

THE Secretary of the Treasury may be a very able financier, but no one should risk very much on his guessing. Take for instance the following as a specimen:

It was, at the last report, estimated that the national debt would, during the nine months ending June 30, 1866, be increased $112,000,000, but; instead of this, it was *diminished* $31,000,000, making a difference between the estimate and the fact of no less than $143,000,000. It is also stated that the receipts into the Treasury were $90,000,000 more, and the expenses of the Government $200,000,000 less than the estimates for the year.

BEAVER ACADEMY

Opens January 2nd, 1867.

A FEW rooms for self Boarding may be had on application to the Principal, also Board and room. R. T. TAYLOR.
dec17'66.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., his Farm in Brighton tp, (part of the Judy farm near the town of Beaver) containing 34 acres, on which are erected a good two story Brick House, a Frame Barn and good out-buildings. A 30 inch vein of coal on the premises; a fine young orchard, and a goood spring near the door.

There will also be exposed to sale at the same time and place, a Horse, a Cow, a lot of Buckwheat, a lot of Corn, &c.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
dec11;3t THOS. WALTERS.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale by public out-cry, at Vanport, Borough township, Beaver county, Pa., on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., a certain farm containing 97 acres; about 30 acres of which is cleared and all under fence; two hundred apple trees and one hundred peach trees growing thereon; the remainder of the land is well timbered; a number of good springs of water thereon. Said farm is situated in Brighton township, adjoining lands of the estate of Rebecca Mulvannon, William Moore and Washington Johnston. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, J. C. WILSON,
dec12'66—3t. Beaver.

QUEENSWARE—Tea Setts complete, Chamber setts, and a full assortment of plain and figured Stone China, all of first quality, for sale by
nov21 STILES & SHALLENBERGER

Town Lots for Sale.

TWO LOTS on Second Street, Beaver, near river bank; beautifully situated for building; enclosed with good board fence; each 120 feet front by 300 back. Inquire at this office, or at Prothonotary's office. dec5,'66.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 4, 1866.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (8th day) of January next, (1867) between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of said day.

By order of the Board:
EDW'D. HOOPS, Cashier.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.—In the matter of the settlement of the estate of James May, dec'd.

And now, to wit: November 17th, 1866, on motion the Court appoint Wm. S. Morlan, Esq., an Auditor to make pro rata distribution of the assets in the hands of M. D. Ingraham, Administrator, to and amongst the creditors.

[From the Record.]
Attest: JNO. A. FRAZIER, Clk.

The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in New Brighton, on the 26th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.
dec8 66:3t W. S. MORLAN, Auditor.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

By common consent the COMMERCIAL ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established, its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Union principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST,

But to topics of moment to the

Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle.

Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared

Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information

From the best sources. In giving the

EARLIEST AND FULLEST NEWS

FROM ALL QUARTERS,

Neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for

EXTENDED AND VALUABLE

COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of the world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Paper, per year	$10 00
Daily Paper, per week by Carriers and Ag'ts	25

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will always be healthy and improving. One feature of it is an ORIGINAL SERMON every week, prepared specially for its columns. The FIFTY-TWO DISCOURSES given in the course of the year, will be worth many times the subscription price. In its columns it gives, also, a Weekly Review of the Pittsburg and other leading Markets of the country, including a carefully prepared Report of the

PITTSBURGH FAMILY MARKETS,

A SURE AND SAFE GUIDE TO PRODUCERS.

TERMS:

Weekly Paper, single copies	$2 00
In clubs of 20	1 50

(One copy gratis to the getter up of the club).

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

DRY Flooring and weather boarding, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at
july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Sharon.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 18, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 9:35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	2.04PM	7.00AM	2.20AM	1.30PM
Rochester	4.17 "	8.30 "	3.47 "	3.10 "
N. Brighton	4.27 "	8.40 "	3.57 "	3.21 "
Enon	5.12 "	9.22 "	4.45 "	4.07 "
Columbiana	5.50 "	10.16 "	5.40 "	4.46 "
Salem	6.26 "	10.47 "	6.52 "	5.26 "
Alliance	7.15 "	11.50 "	6.55 "	6.12 "
Canton	8.05 "	12.50PM	7.44 "	6.55 "
Massillon	8.26 "	1.15 "	8.06 "	7.16 "
Orrville	9.06 "	2.00 "	8.50 "	7.56 "
Wooster	9.38 "	2.35 "	9.25 "	8.30 "
Loudonville	10.40 "	3.46 "	10.22 "	9.35 "
Mansfield	11.37 "	4.46 "	11.12 "	10.32 "
Crestline Ar	11.15AM	5.30 "	11.45 "	11.02 "
Crestline De	12.40 "	6.20 "	12.20PM	11.06 "
Galion	1.10 "	6.50 "	12.48 "	12.00M
Un. Sandusky	1.51 "	7.30 "	1.29 "	12.33 "
Forest	2.28 "	8.01 "	1.54 "	1.03 "
Lima	3.55 "	9.18 "	3.05 "	2.27 "
Delphos	4.35 "	9.52 "	3.37 "	3.02 "
Van Wert	5.05 "	10.21 "	4.05 "	3.32 "
Fort Wayne	6.50 "	11.50 "	5.40 "	5.06 "
Columbia	7.34 "	12.35AM	6.25 "	6.00 "
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bierceton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	8.25 "	1.30 "	7.11 "	6.50 "
Bourbon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	9.25 "	2.35 "	8.07 "	7.55 "
Wanatah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valparaiso	10.59 "	4.15 "	9.55 "	9.30 "
Hobart	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....
UIC. RR. Cros	.....	.....	.....	.....
W Isl. RR J'n	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1.25PM	6.20 "	11.30 "	11.00 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	4.40AM	7.20AM	3.35PM	10.25PM
E. Isl RR Junc	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ill C. RR Cros	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobart	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valparaso	6.38 "	9.05 "	5.21 "	1.55AM
Wanatah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7.20 "	10.35 "	7.20 "	2.57 "
Bourbon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	9.40 "	11.38 "	8.17 "	4.20 "
Bierceton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	10.40 "	12.19PM	9.04 "	5.27 "
Fort Wayne	11.45 "	1.25 "	10.05 "	7.00 "
Van Wert	1.19PM	2.52 "	11.18 "	8.24 "
Delphos	1.45 "	3.03 "	11.48 "	9.00 "
Lima	2.19 "	3.33 "	12.17AM	9.35 "
Forest	3.56 "	4.39 "	1.25 "	11.00 "
U Sandusky	4.31 "	5.03 "	1.51 "	11.52 "
Bucyrus	5.22 "	5.38 "	2.25 "	12.38M
Crestline Ar	6.00 "	6.05 "	2.55 "	1.20 "
Crestline De	6.15AM	6.25 "	3.15 "	1.30 "
Mansfield	6.56 "	6.57 "	3.43 "	2.09 "
Loudonville	7.50 "	7.46 "	4.25 "	2.45 "
Wooster	8.50 "	8.35 "	5.08 "	3.32 "
Orrville	9.20 "	9.06 "	5.30 "	3.57 "
Massillon	10.00 "	9.42 "	6.00 "	4.30 "
Canton	10.20 "	10.03 "	6.16 "	4.48 "
Alliance	11.25 "	11.09 "	7.15 "	5.45 "
Salem	12.07 "	11.52 "	7.44 "	6.20 "
Columbiana	12.38PM	12.26 "	.....	6.45 "
Enon	1.22 "	1.32AM	8.38 "	7.27 "
N. Brighton	2.17 "	.....	.....	8.08 "
Rochester	2.35 "	1.25 "	9.21 "	8.20 "
Pittsburgh	3.50 "	2.30 "	10.25 "	9.30 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 6:45 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 8:45 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 10:50 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 1:20 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:20 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Nov 19, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.10AM	2.25PM	8.35PM	10.25PM
Euclid street	8.21 "	2.46 "	8.46 "	10.37 "
Hudson	9.25 "	3.40 "	9.50 "	11.32 "
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruvenna	10.00 "	4.15 "	10.35 "	12.10AM
Alliance	11.00 "	5.00 "	11.30 "	1.00 "
Bayard	11.30 "	5.30 "	.....	1.30 "
Wellsville	1.05 PM	7.05 "	.....	3.05 "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	8.45AM	1.55PM	.....
Bayard	10.17 "	3.15 "	.....
Alliance	11.25 "	4.44 "	7.40PM
Ravenna	12.14PM	5.28 "	7.51 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	1.46 "	6.03 "	8.46 "
Euclid street	1.47 "	6.04 "	8.52 "
Cleveland	2.00 "	6.15 "	9.05 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	4.10PM	6.10AM	9.00PM	.....
Bridgeport	4.50 "	6.25 "	10.50 "	.....
Lagrange	5.41 "	7.21 "	11.38 "	.....
Steubenville	6.00 "	7.43 "	11.58 "	.....
Wellsville	7.25 "	8.45 "	1.25PM	2.30PM
Smith's Ferry	7.47 "	9.07 "	1.47 "	2.52 "
Beaver	8.20 "	9.40 "	2.17 "	3.25 "
Rochester	8.30 "	9.50 "	2.25 "	3.37 "
Pittsburgh	9.40 "	11.05 "	3.40 "	5.05 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	2.25PM	4.35PM	6.15AM	.....
Rochester	3.35 "	5.45 "	7.30 "	11.40 "
Beaver	.....	5.56 "	7.38 "	11.52 "
Smith's Ferry	4.11 "	6.31 "	8.07 "	12.21PM
Wellsville	5.00 "	7.25 "	8.40 "	1.00 "
Steubenville	6.00 "	8.23 "	10.10 "	2.00 "
Lagrange	6.18 "	8.40 "	11.12 "	2.18 "
Bridgeport	7.12 "	9.27 "	11.12 "	3.12 "
Bellaire	7.25 "	9.40 "	11.25 "	3.25 "

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Philadelphia	6.50 a m	Bayard	9.35 p m
Bayard	11.45 a m	N. Philadel.	2.35 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Executor's Sale.

THE undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, Pa., on

MONDAY, the 24th of December, 1866,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., a farm containing about 116 acres—60 of which is cleared and under fence, the remainder well timbered—late the estate of Narcissa J. Judy, dec'd. The farm is situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about three miles west of the borough of Beaver, about the same distance from the boroughs of Fallston and New Brighton. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Terms made known on day of sale.
J. C. WILSON,
nov28'66 Ex'r of N. J. Judy, dec'd.

FLOUR.

A CHOICE LOT of Extra Family Flour just received and for sale by the bbl. or sack, at
A. S HARVEY'S, Bridgewater.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

December 12th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth st., Pittsburg, is the authorized agent for the Argus in that city.

☞ Bridal presents, toys, variety goods of all patterns, at Mulheim's, Bridgewater, Pa.

☞ The Beaver Academy, now under the successful management of R. T. Taylor, advertises in another column, to open the first of the year. Let our farmers' sons come in and spend the winter in school. Money expended for an education is always well invested.

Declines.—Rev. R. A. Browne, State Senator of the Lawrence district, was some time ago tendered the Presidency of the Westminster College, but declines the position. The names of Revs. W. J. Reed, of Pittsburg, and R. B. Ewing, of Xenia, Ohio, are now mentioned in connection with the place.

The Roundheads.—At the re-union of the Roundhead regiment at New Castle, Pa., on the 29th of November, Gen. Cameron and Representative Lawrence were in attendance, and both made speeches on the occasion.

☞ Bridal presents, toys, variety goods of all patterns, at Mulheim's, Bridgewater, Pa.

Personal.—Hon. J. W. Wallace, of New Castle, formerly member of Congress from this District, was in town on Thursday of last week. Mr. W., has resumed the practice of medicine in Lawrence county, and came hither on a professional visit. He looks as hearty and talks as buoyant as when we knew him some twelve or fifteen years ago.

Hog Cholera.—This disease is prevailing to some extent among the swine in this locality, and butchers should be on the look out for it. We learn that our townsman John Caughey, Esq., lost two fine hogs last week in consequence of the disorder.

Improvement.—Passing up street on Saturday we were agreeably surprised at finding a neat new board walk extending from the residence of Robert Imbrie, Esq., to the upper Female Seminary. As the day had been very wet, and the streets were in a very muddy condition, we could all the better appreciate the enterprise of Messrs. Piersol, Wilson and Bence, under whose auspices this walk has been laid.

Repairing a Bridge.—The bridge over the Big Beaver river, between Bridgewater and Rochester, is being overhauled, and the wagon ways on both sides are now relaid with entirely new flooring. While the stockholders have their hand in, we would suggest that a little attention to the foot way would not come amiss.

A Veteran Printer.—John Saxton, Esq., of the Canton (O.) *Repository*, who is now in his 76th year, set type on the President's Message last Monday night a week ago, from eight o'clock till midnight, putting up within that time, three thousand five hundred ems.—There are but few men of that age living who *could accomplish* so much.

Reward Offered.—The relatives of Thos. Middleton, of Fallston, offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of his body, who is supposed to have been drowned or murdered in the vicinity of the mouth of Brady's Run, in this county. He disappeared on the night of the 14th of November.

Still a Mystery.—We learn from the Washington *Reporter* that no clue has yet been obtained in relation to the robbery of the Treasurer's office in that county. The same may also still be said of the robbery in this county. It is a great pity that both of these sets of scoundrels (if there were two) are still at large and in all probability will go unpunished.

Pittsburgh Commercial.—The prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* appears in our paper of to-day. The *Commercial* is the largest daily in Pennsylvania, and contains the very latest and most authentic news from all quarters of the country. In this vicinity, it is useless to speak of its merits, for nearly every person takes and reads it daily.

Judge Acheson Sworn In.—We learn from the Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* of Dec. 5th, that Judge Acheson, of this Judicial District, was sworn to discharge the duties of the office to which he was recently elected, on the Monday preceding. Both of his associates were sworn in at the same time; after which the regular business of the December term began.

Seminary Building Sold.—Prof. R. T. Taylor, who some time ago purchased the Seminary building at the upper end of town, and has since used it in connection with the Beaver Female Seminary, sold it a few days ago to Rev. Dr. McLean, of the U. P. Church of this place. We presume the intention of the purchaser is to again use the building for separate educational purposes.

Examination.—The examination of the Students of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute commences this morning (the 12th) at 9 A. M., and will continue during the forenoon, and also to-morrow in the forenoon. In the afternoon of Thursday the Students of the Academy will undergo a public examination. In the evening there will be a concert in the Seminary Hall, which will no doubt be an interesting affair, as we understand quite a number of solo players will be in attendance on the occasion, and that the services of a first class violinist have been procured. All lovers of good music should attend and enjoy the treat.

An Extensive Soap Manufacturing Establishment.—While in Rochester a few days ago, we called in to see some old friends from Ohio, who are engaged in the manufacture of a good article of soap in that village. Their establishment is near the river wharf, and they make and get ready for market from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars worth of their product per week. Their article is of a superior quality, and is sold from three to five cents per pound cheaper than the celebrated Babbitt soap. The name of the firm is Oliver, Mong & Co., and they will always be found clever, trustworthy gentlemen.

Stealing Newspaper Files.—A little boy named Clapp, employed in the *Dispatch* office in Pittsburg, sought and succeeded in making some money a short time ago, by tearing up and selling to a paper warehouse, about forty volumes of the Congressional Globe. He next made a raid on the bound volumes of the *Dispatch*, which covered a period of fourteen years, and after tearing off the covers, sold them for waste paper. As these were the only files which the proprietors of the *Dispatch* had of their own paper, the loss to them is one which can never be repaired. The lad was arrested, confessed his crime, and we have no doubt will be severely punished.

"Close Shooting."—The *Local* of last week requested us to copy from it an advertisement headed "Farm for Sale." We comply with the request this week, but in a corrected form, as we are quite sure that Mr. Wilson wants his sale to take place in the forenoon, and not at *ten o'clock at night*, as the *Local* has it. Neither does our almanac inform us that the 21st of December comes on *Wednesday!* Friday is the 21st. The *Local*, if not a cheap advertising medium, is evidently a blundering one.—But as this is about as close to the mark as the *Local* ever shoots, we would not have pointed it out, were we not desirous of preventing the public from being misled on account of its stupidity.

A Cold Snap.—On Monday quite a snow storm visited this locality, and on Tuesday morning we had the coldest weather of the season—the thermometer standing at 18 degrees above zero. Throughout the day yesterday it was also quite cold and overcoats were eagerly "gobbled" up, and big fires were in active demand.

Teachers' Institute.—The Teachers' Institute of this place, had a pleasant and profitable meeting on Thursday evening last, and adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, the 20th of December. A committee of three gentlemen has been appointed to keep order at the next meeting, and the suspicion is generally entertained that a few unruly boys will either behave themselves on that occasion or find themselves in the custody of Sheriff Littell for a night or two at least.

Sad Occurrence at Oil City.—On Sunday night the 2d, as the people were returning form the several churches in Oil City, the cry of fire was raised, and it was soon discovered that the residence of an Irishman, named Donovan, was on fire. Donovan jumped out of the window with his son in his arms, and thus escaped. But his father-in-law, aged nearly one hundred years, and his youngest child, were not so fortunate; as both perished in the flames. Mrs. D. was not at home when the fire broke out, but returned in time to see her child and father roll from the house charred corpses. Donovan had been an industrious man, and had accumulated $1,700, which was in the house at the time, and consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated by the upsetting of a lamp which was burning, by a cat.

The Pork Market.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Thursday last says: The transactions in Hogs have been remarkably heavy this week, the sales, including Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day up to eleven o'clock, reaching *nine thousand four hundred and fifty-two*. As compared with last week, prices have further declined, the great bulk of the sales ranging from 5¼ to 6 cents, gross—some few lots of "picked" Hogs bringing 6,12 to 6,25, one lot 6,30. One of our packing houses, that of Harbaugh & Co., commenced buying this week, having thus far purchased about one thousand head, at prices ranging from 5,80 to 6,05. Of the sales for shipment, the bulk were for Philadelphia and New York, though we believe a few car loads were forwarded to Baltimore.

Murder in Washington County.—On Tuesday night, 4th inst., about ten o'clock, a most shocking murder was committed in Hopewell township, Washington county, the victim being Robert W. Dinsmore, a wealthy farmer of that township, residing some six miles north of Washington borough. Mr. Dinsmore was just retiring to bed, when he was called to the door by a knock, and on opening it, two persons, apparently black, told him that the boys were wanted to go to Miller's, a neighbor's, as there was sickness there. Dinsmore informed them that he had no boys, when they stated it was him they wanted, and pushed into the house, when a scuffle ensued. Dinsmore wrested a revolver from one of them, which the villain soon recovered. Dinsmore then rapidly passed through the kitchen and bedroom to the hall, for the apparent purpose of getting a cane or club, and was followed by the men. As they passed through the bedroom, Mrs. Dinsmore begged them not to shoot her, and her voice reaching Mr. Dinsmore, he turned in the hall, and was again confronted by the murderers, who shot at him twice; both balls entering his breast, and producing wounds from which he died between two and three hours afterwards. After he had fallen one of them struck him with a chair. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and a very worthy citizen.

During the rencontre the heel of the boot of one of the murderers was torn off and left at the scene of the murder. Subsequently suspicion attached to a man named Robert Fogle, who was taken into custody; and in connection with other circumstances, it was found that a heel from one of his boots was missing, and when measured, it was ascertained that the heel found so exactly fitted the place of the missing one, that no doubts were longer entertained of Fogle's guilt. After taking him to jail, he confessed the commission of the crime, and alleged that William Montgomery, a son of Hon. William Montgomery, of that county, was his accomplice, and that the *robbery* of Mr. Dinsmore was their only purpose. Montgomery was also soon after arrested, and both are now in the jail of Washington county.

Fogle is a man of bad character, and was in the army for some time, where he served with, it is said, but little credit. Since his discharge he has been living with Hon. Wm. Montgomery.

Collection of Taxes.—Mr. F. Reader, Deputy collector of this District, was in town yesterday collecting United States taxes. Quite a number of our money making citizens paid their respects, likewise a little of their cash, to him while in the town.

☞ A man named King, last week introduced himself as John Boswell, a well known citizen of New Brighton, at the Phoenix Brewery in Pittsburgh and obtained $15.

Another Victim of the War.

Frankfort Springs, Dec. 6th, 1866.

James D. Caldwell, son of Mary Caldwell, widow, now Mrs. Bredee, departed this life Sabbath morning, November 11th, 1866, in the village of Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa.—The deceased was born in Paris, Washington county, Pa., October 3d, 1835. After serving three months in a company raised in West Virginia, in answer to the President's first call, he emigrated to Illinois, and there enlisted for three years in company I, of the 77th Volunteer Infantry, and served the three years as first sergeant of the company. In consequence of exposure to ruins and the dews of the night in Tennessee and Alabama, he was taken with ague and fever in the fall of 1864, and this ailment resulted in consumption and death. He was above the ordinary height, of goodly appearance, kindly disposition and genteel manners. He carried his Bible in all his marches, and it is fondly hoped that he is gone to that better country where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished! The slain of the terrible rebellion will not be fully known till the great roll-call.

W. M. M'Elwee.

MARRIED:

Dec. 1st, 1866, at Glasgow, Beaver county, by A. J. Petit, Esq., Mr John Bossert to Miss Harriet Hancock, both of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Dec. 3d, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Lycurgus Richardson, of Beaver county, Pa., to Miss Lida S. Hamilton, of Columbiana county, Ohio.

December 8, by Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. Henry Lutz to Miss Helena Lambright, all of Bridgewater, Pa.

Nov. 13, by Rev. E. M. Wood, A. M., at the residence of the groom's father, Mr. Michael C. Stough to Miss Mary Lynch, all of Baden, Pa.

Nov. 15, by the same, at the residence of Mr. Charles Barret, Mr. Samuel K. Boak to Miss Mary E. McKee, all of near Unionville, Pa.

Dec. 6, by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Frederic Dauner, of Beaver, and Miss Nancy E. Smith, of North Sewickly tp., Beaver county, Pa.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour per bbl		$14 00
Dried Apples per bus		2 50
do Peaches	"	3 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed,	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	75
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	80
Eggs,	per doz	30
Butter,	per lb	35
Hams,	"	12
Shoulders,	"	10
Sides,	"	11
Tallow,	"	15
Lard,	"	16
Candles,	"	20
Molasses,	per gall	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Bridal Presents,

BASKETS,

TRAVELING CUPS,

In short every article kept in a Variety Store, to be found

AT

B. MULHEIM'S.

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

The subscriber again greets his numerous Patrons with the

LARGEST, MOST VARIED & COMPLETE STOCK OF

Christmas & New Years presents

ever offered in the county.

B. MULHEIM.

Bridgewater, jy25,'66—1y [dec5'66

Agents Wanted

FOR THE MOST POPULAR

And Best Selling Subscription Books Published!

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantage of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.

Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ills., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

S. J. BLACKMORE

(*At No 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*)

Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs,

Beaver County Trade Solicited.

November 14, 1866—3mos.

New Store!

New Goods!

New Firm!!

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Beaver county that they have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

NELSON & ROESSLER,

for the purpose of carrying on the

Dry Goods Trade

in all its various branches. The large and entire fresh stock will comprise the latest and most desirable style of

DRESS GOOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRENCH MERINOS,

COBURGS,

SHAWLS,

HOODS,

SCARFS,

and a full assortment of

Domestic Goods.

All of the above Goods have been purchased at Eastern Markets, for CASH, which will enable us to sell them at the lowest prices.—Our assortment being unusually large, we would especially invite the ladies to at least give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell goods at lower rates than any house in Pittsburg.

Very respectfully,

NELSON & ROESSLER,

In the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET Sts.,

BRIDGEWATER.

Millinery

Of every description, cheaper than the cheapest. Velvet and Silk Bonnets; Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ornaments, &c.

A JOB LOT of Ladies and Misses Hats.—Very Cheap. Call and see them.

Trimmings,

of all kinds, for Dresses and Cloaks, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETTS, BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS, Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Paper Collars,

Hosiery & Gloves,

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Cheaper than ever. Call and see.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Zephyr Knit Shawls, Hoods Nubias, Sontags, Square and Long Shawls.

SHOES.

Selling off at less than cost!

MILLINERY.

Bonnets altered and cleaned, Cheap.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

☞ Remember the place—corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

Grand Opening!

FOR THE

Fall Trade

OF 1866,

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP

DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE

Diamond, Rochester.

Our prices will astonish all who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at	10 cts.
Bleached do	12 1-2.
Good Prints,	12 1-2 a 15.

Pants Stuffs,
Tickings,
Checks,
Ginghams,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Red & Yellow Flannels,
Barred & Striped do
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop do
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Trimmings,
Ribbons,
Milllnery Goods,
Etc., etc, etc.

—— The prices of the above Goods we warrant less than the same class of Goods can be bought for west of the mountains.

Dress Goods in endless variety,
French Merinos,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Plaids,
Cashmeres,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,

At great bargains.

Remember the place:

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Come everybody, and see for yourselves before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, January 3d, 1867,

at one o'clock, P. M, the following described property, situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county aforesaid, being the real estate of Horace N. Kennedy, late of Beaver county, deceased:

Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of John and James Mitchell, north ¾ degrees east 197 perches five-tenths to a heap of stones thence by land of Ethan Thomas north 89¼ degrees west 43 perches to a post; thence by land of the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, south ¾ degrees, west 198 perches to a post; thence by land of James Kennedy north 88 degrees, east 43 perches to a white oak, place of beginning, containing 53 acres and 98 perches strict measure; on which is erected an excellent new frame barn, 52 by 30 feet with threshing floor, 30 by 20 feet mows, &c., and three stables underneath; also a log and frame house with a frame kitchen, and a cellar under part of the house: also a certain other piece of land adjoining the foregoing described tract of land, situate as aforesaid: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Richard Walton, south 202 perches to a stake; thence by land of James Kennedy, south 87½ degrees, west 24¾ perches to a white oak; thence by land of John Alexander, north ¾ degree, east 202 perches to a stone; and thence by land of James Scott, north 87½ degrees, east 22¼ perches to place of beginning; containing 29 acres 123 perches, strict measure; on which is erected a frame barn 48 by 18 feet.

The above described lands are well fenced except about two acres. Sixty acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance is wood land. There is an excellent young orchard bearing fruit on the premises, consisting of about 160 apple trees, 100 peach trees and some cherry trees

There are also three good springs of never-failing water, and a coal bank opened and in working condition

Back Run passes through a portion of said lands, the north branch of Brady's Run, and there are about twenty acres along said run which is considered excellent oil territory.—There are two oil wells now being put down within half a mile of said premises, and preparations are being made to put down four more in the immediate vicinity

TERMS—One-half of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court; balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same date; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Adm'r of the estate of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd.
dec5,'66

THOMPSON

AND

GROETZINGER.

NO. 116, FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA,

Are now receiving a large and elegant stock of

PLAIN & FANCY SILKS,

SILK POPLINS,

French Merinos,

SHAWLS.

CLOAKS & FURS

Of Every Description.

They also offer an entire New Stock of

CARPETINGS & OIL CLOTHS,

All of the newest designs at reduced rates.

Nov. 21'66.3m

Fall & Winter

GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock of Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct10'66 BRIDGEWATER.

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 6 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruption, and all impurities of the skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl, and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Everybody send for it. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

GLASS DISHES—Best Flint Ware, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, &c., &c., at

nov21 STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S.

E. PENT. STEWART. R. A. WILSON.

FALL & WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

WILSON & STEWART.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS, SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES,

that have ever been brought to this county.

We would particularly call attention to our stock of

Mens' heavy kip, tap and double sole steel heeled Boots. French Calf, double sole and double upper sewed scotch bottom Boots.

Boys' Youths' and Children's heavy kip, tap and double sole copper riped and steel heeled Boots.

Ladies' French kid and Morocco polish Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters of the latest styles.

Misses and Children's pegged and sewed polish Boots and Balmorals, of the latest styles, and a great variety of Children's copper tip shoes.

Which we will sell *Wholesale and Retail*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

We would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine our stock, compare our prices with other dealers, and satisfy themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
Oct3'66.—1y. ROCHESTER, PA.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE

NEW BOUNTY.

OF

One Hundred Dollars

DUE SOLDIERS OF 1861-62 & 63,

SHOULD BE FILED BEFORE APRIL 1st, 1867.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

Arthurs & Riddle,

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS,

185 Fourth St.,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ We will, if desired, attend *personally* in such localities as may be requested for the purpose of receiving these applications. [dec5

$60.00

WEED

Sewing Machines.

THESE Machines are adapted for every description of family sewing, and will stitch from the finest gauze to the thickest Beaver cloth without any change in feed, needle or tension, and run for two years without taking apart to clean. If the purchaser, after a fair trial, does not regard the Weed Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money.—It makes the LOCK STITCH. Stitches alike on both sides, which will not rip or ravel.—The cheapest machine by twenty per cent. in use. Warranted for four years. It has been in use in this place for ten years, and has given satisfaction in all cases. Plain finish up to mahogany inlaid with pearl, silver-plated and rosewood.

The attention of tailors, shoemakers, and harness makers, is called to No 3.

ALSO,

$20,00

Clark & Shaw Sewing Machines.

Warranted five years, and licensed.

ALSO,

Aiken's Family Knitting Machine,

Which is the best in use, and will knit any kind of yarn; it will knit 12 pairs socks a day.

A MODEL FOR CUTTING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Any person can learn from it. Also, braid, embroidery and slipper stamps sale, and stamping done.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Address, with stamp, R. H. LONG.

General Agent,
112 Grant st., opposite Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. [nov28:3m

SAW MILL AND BOAT YARD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Saw Mill and Boat Yard, in Industry, Beaver county, Pa. The mill is in good running order; and the Boat Yard is sufficiently large for the building of all classes of boats. If not sold by the 1st of April, 1867, the property will be for rent.

nov21'66. WILLIAM CAIRNS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BEAVER.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BEAVER, near the Female Seminary, is offered for sale. The house is a two story frame, containing seven rooms. There is also a washroom with a cistern holding 60 barrels of water. The lot is seven-eighths of an acre, with different kinds of fruit.

☞ Apply to D. L. Imbrie, Esq.

nov14'66:4w

CASH FOR HIDES.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH for hides delivered at his Tannery in Sharon. JAMES DARRAGH.

Sharon, Nov. 28:4t

FRESH MACKEREL—Extra No. 1 Shore, in ½ barrels and kits, or by the pound; also No. 2 and 3, for sale by

nov21 STILES & SHALLENBERGER.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONTINUED FROM 1ST PAGE.

law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will it is hoped, indnce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the Courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas Corpus* in that country.—These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained with regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be effected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have emmigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war iowhich Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not, for some years past, practically insisted upon the opposite doctrine. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the relinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1866.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Has received a fresh supply of

Cranberries,	Hominy
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
" Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
" Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
" Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
" Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment os Teas, Sugar, and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,

nov28 Bridge street, Bridgewater.

WM. B. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 85 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. And will also attend to the business of his profession in Beaver Co. [ap25

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me.

AT MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec18,'65. J. MOORE.

BRIDGEWATER

Marble Works.

D. WOODRUFF,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

July 25, '66:1y D. WOODRUFF.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

Cor. of Wood & Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Bankers & Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Gold & Silver Coupons,

Highest rate paid for Compound Interest Notes.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on time deposits. [jy11:6m

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GOOD GROCERIES! CHEAP!

EDWARD HAZLETON, JR.

GROCER

AND

PRODUCE DEALER,

aug29]y] *No. 21 Diamond, Pittsburg.*

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c. against loss by fire, on favorable terms, for five years or less.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.

aug22'66—1y. Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE.

ONE LOT, on the corner of Fifth and Elk Streets, in the Borough of Beaver. This lot fronts on Fifth Street 116 feet and on Elk 188 feet. Will be sold low for cash. For further particulars inquire of S. B. Wilson, Esq. oct31,'66.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 85 acres of land, lying in Brighton township, Beaver county. The farm is on the road leading from Beaver to New Lisbon, and is only about 2½ miles from Beaver, and 2½ from Vanport Station on the C. & P. R.R. The buildings consist of a Frame House, one and a half stories high, and a Frame Barn.—About 75 acres of the land is cleared, and the whole tract under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good orchard on the premises, and the farm is well watered.

For further particulars inquire of James I. Douds, on the premises, or to

B. D. DOUDS,

nov28:3t in Raccoon township.

CHAS. S. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant

Warehouse, No. 201 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Butter.	*Bacon,*	*Potatoes,*	*Flour,*
Cheese	*Beans,*	*Homing,*	*Grain,*
Lard	*Tallow,*	*Dried Fruits,*	*Clover Seed.*
Eggs	*Feathers,*	*Green do*	*Timothy do.*
Pork	*Brooms,*	*Onions,*	*Flax do.*

And Game and Poultry

☞ Particular attention given to produce consigaments. [je13:6m

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C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN

AND SWISS WATCHES,

DIAMONDS

AND FINE JEWELY,

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

FINE TABLE KNIVES,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No. 22, FIFTH STREET,

mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa*

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

BANKER & BROKER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS.

☞ Highest price paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. [aug1'66:1y

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Dunseath & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE.

FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Agents for the American Watch Company's Watches [jy18'66:1y

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SAM'L CRISTLER late of Raccoon tp, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KENNEDY, Raccoon tp.,
JAMES BOYD, Hookstown,

oct24 Executors.

LAUGHING GAS!

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Deuistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better, than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:1y

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COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq. Orders left with John A Frasie, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger, Bridgwater, M. Camp, jr., Rochester, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOLTER,

nov8 Bridgewater.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Beaver county until Saturday, Oct. 27th, inst., at one o'clock p.m. for the erection of a bridge across Brush creek, in North Sewickly tp., on the site occupied by the bridge known as the Piersol or Theopholis Fombell bridge. Proposals to be for an iron or wooden structure. By order.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, JNO. CAUGHEY,
Beaver, Oct. 8th, 1866. Clerk.

Lloyd's New Map of N. America,

OR

The U. States Continent in 1900.

THE most comprehensive and best map ever published. Price $3,00. Contains maps of all the counties in the United States.

WM. REED,

sep5:3m Sole Agent for Beaver county.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of MILO BARNES, late of Freedom, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. McFALL, Adm'r.,
Glasgow Borough.

Dr. D. Stanton,

Surgeon, Physician & Pension Surgeon,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE and Residence at lower end of Broadway jany24,'66:1y

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THIS School offers excellent facilities for obtaining a thorough, practical English Education. The State assists those who intend to become teachers. A certificate from this institution is good for life in all part of Pennsylvania, and exempts the holder from examination by School officers. The Winter Term will open December 5th.

For circular or catalogue, address

oct19:6w J. A. COOPER.

J. R. HARRAH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COLLECTIONS and other business will receive prompt attention. Also legally authorized agent for the collection of back pay, pensions, bounty and all soldiers' claims.

☞ Office, District Attorney's office, Court House, Beaver, Pa [aug22,'66—1y.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS,

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS

FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

Aug. 29th, 1866—1y.

NEW BARBER-SHOP.

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &C.

JOHN B. WILLIAS having removed his shop from Bridgewater to Beaver, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he is now to be found in a **Room Adjoining the National House,** where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please him. [aug

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ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUUTY, will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business in this or counties adjoining.

Collections will be expeditiously made in all amounts upon all sorts of claims, either in this county and State or in more distant localities.

In Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of bonds, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, to the furnishing of abstracts of title, and to the careful preparation of all sorts of legal instruments.

Mortgages, judgments and other securities in all sums bought or sold.

☞ Office in building of Jos. C. Wilson, Esq., nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. [aug 15,'66.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm, consisting of 250 ACRES OF LAND, for sale.—About eighty acres of said farm is in Pulaski Township, and the balance in New Sewickly Township. The whole farm is under fence, and about one half of it cleared. There is a good frame house and also a good frame barn on the property, together with all other necessary out-buildings. The land is well watered, has two good orchards upon it, is convenient to schools and churches, and is only about five miles from Beaver, the county seat. The farm can be conveniently divided into smaller tracts to suit purchasers.

nov21,'66. JAS. C. FERGUSON.

Strayed or Stolen!

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Ohio township, on Friday night, Nov. 16, a light bay horse with white hind feet, a black spot on one or both of them, a dim white spot between the eyes, and a white stripe between the nostrils. Has a large head, about sixteen hands high and about five years old. Had on when he broke away a McClellan saddle a new bridle. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of the horse.

nov21'66—3t. RALPH E. HERBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARTHA MAGE, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JORDON C. NYE, Adm'r.,

nov14'66 Marion tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JAMES BRADEN, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELEANOR BRADEN, Executrix.

nov21'66. Raccoon tp.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Trustees appointed by said Court to make sale of the real estate of Rebecca Malvason, dec'd, under proceedings in partition of said real estate, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the late residence of the said deceased, in Vanport, in said county, on

THURSDAY, December 20th, 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the following described real estate, situate in said county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 1. Academy lot No. 28, in Borough tp., containing about 8 acres, bounded by the line of the Reserve tract, lot No. 29, Georgetown lane, &c., all cleared and under fence, on which are erected the mansion house of deceased; a large two story brick dwelling, with 8 rooms and hall; frame kitchen attached; a good cellar underneath the whole house; a good cistern underneath the kitchen. Also a frame dwelling house (two stories) attached, with four rooms; a large frame bank barn, (stone basement) 60 by 40 feet, with stabling underneath—all well finished; a brick smoke house, coal house and buggy house; also, a two story frame tenant house, a stable, sheep house, and other outbuildings. The buildings and improvements in good order. A good orchard on the premises; said premises being designated as purpart "A" in the plot accompanying the return of the inquest making partition as aforesaid.

No. 2. A tract of land in Brighton township, bounded south by the Ohio river, west by land of Hugh Anderson, north east by the tract or parcel No. 3, next hereinafter described, containing 179 acres and 75 perches. About 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered—premises well watered; designated as purpart "B" in the return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 3. A tract of land in the township aforesaid, bounded north by land of H. M'Kenzie and tract No. 4, hereinafter described, east by Academy lots, &c., south by land of Power and others, and west by parcel No. 2, above described, containing 124 acres and 22 perches. About 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered, well watered, a good bearing apple orchard on the premises, and on which is erected a frame hay house; designated as purpart "C" in the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 4. A parcel of land situate in the township aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Pfifer and Toy, east by lands of Jos. Mitchell and —— Sickman, and west by tract No. 3 above described; containing 118 acres and 70 perches—about 65 acres cleared, balance well timbered, and premises well watered.—Designated as purpart "D" on the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 5. Part of Academy lot No. 29 in Borough township, containing about 6 acres, all bottom land, cleared and enclosed. Designated as purpart "E" on the plot and return of the inquest aforesaid.

No. 6. Lot No. 123, in the plan of out-lots adjoining the town of Beaver, adjoining lot No. 5, and parcel No. 3 above described, containing 6 acres and 74 perches—bottom land—cleared and enclosed. Designated as purpart "F" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 7. Lot No. 122, in the plan of out-lots aforesaid, adjoining lots Nos. 1 and 6, and tracts Nos. 3 and 4, as herein above described; containing 6½ acres, exclusive of two small lots owned by Weaver and Ferguson therein; all cleared and enclosed, and on which is erected a one story brick dwelling house, with kitchen attached. Designated as purpart "G" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 8. Lot No. 121, in the plan of out-lots aforesaid, containing about 5½ acres, well timbered, Designated as purpart "H" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 9. Lot No. 64, in the plan of Academy lots aforesaid, adjoining lands of Patrick Mulvanon on the west, lands of D. Minis, or public alley on the East, the Beaver and Vanport road on the north, and an alley on the south, containing 8 acres and 27 perches, all cleared and enclosed—good bottom land. Designated as purpart "I" in the plot and return aforesaid.

No. 10. Lot No. 15, in the general plan of lots of the Borough of Bridgewater, bounded by Walnut street, Water alley, Spruce alley, &c., being 180 by 50 feet, enclosed and designated as purpart "J" in the plot and return aforesaid.

The above embraces a large amount of excellent property in good condition, lying within 2 miles of Beaver; and will be sold separately as above described, or two or more parcels will be sold together.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years from the date of confirmation, with interest from same time, the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage. The purchaser to pay all expense of deeds and stamps.

For further information inquire of the undersigned.

JOS. C. WILSON, } Trustees.
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

nov21,'66. Beaver, Beaver county, Pa.

Dr. E. C. Pruyn,

ELECTIC PHYSICIAN

AND

Medical Electrician,

Office over Hannen's Drug Store,

Opposite Steamboat Landing, Rochester, Pa.,

SUCCESSFULLY treats all Chronic Diseases, Palsy, Deafness, Blindness, Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance, Dyspepsia, Cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are the curse of the old school Physicians, as it proves their inability to eradicate, are by this scientific method comparatively easy of cure. A SPECIMEN OF CANCER OF LARGE GROWTH may be seen at Dr. Hannen's Drug Store by those interested, and references given of the cure of other Chronic diseases. Particular attention given to Female Complaints and Private Diseases.

N. B.—Mercury and Calomel are not used by the Doctor. [nov21'66—3mos.

$1,500 PER YEAR!

We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

may16,'66. [iswly.

CEDAR BUCKETS—Patent and Toy Buckets, Clothes Baskets, Market and School Baskets, Butter Bowls, Mop sticks, Rolling-pins, &c., &c., at

nov21. STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S.

FINE TEAS—Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea, selected, with great care from the choicest brands imported, and sold at the price of ordinary teas, at

nov21 STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S.

CANNED FRUITS—A fresh stock of Peaches, Green-gages, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Blackberries, Whortleberries, Raspberries, Pine Apples, &c., for sale by

nov21 STILES & SHALLENBERGER.

GARDNER

AND

SCHLEITER.

92

Market Street

PITTSBURGH:

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRY GOODS DEALERS:

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR friends and patrons of Beaver county, that their second Large Fall Stock of Dry Goods, complete in all departments, is now open for inspection, at very popular prices

Dress Goods:

Satin stripes,	Plain poplins,
Silk stripes,	Plain Empress,
Poplin stripes,	Plaid Empress,
Valencia stripes,	Satin cloths,
Plaid poplins,	French repps,
Stripe poplins,	English repps,
Brocade poplins,	French merinos,
Brocade Empress	Gala cloths.
Mohair cloths,	Black alpacas,
Mohair repps	Plain Barathea,
Carded Empress,	Crape barathea,
Irish poplins,	Figured merinos,
English merinos,	Wool delaines,

And a variety of other Dress Goods.

Black silks,	Figured silks
Colored silks,	Repps silks,
Fancy silks,	

At prices always the lowest.

Cloaking Cloths.

Black beaver cloth,
Black melten cloth,
Black French cloth,
Black English water proof,
Brown English water proof,
Colored sacking cloths,
Poodle dog cloths,
Cassimere fancy cloths,
Plaid cloaking cloths,

Cloaks,	Basques,
Sacques,	Paletots,
Circulars,	Wrapps,

All of the latest styles.

SHAWLS.

Woolen,	Thibet,
Single and double,	Promenade,
Broched,	Breakfast,
Cashmere,	Mourning,
Stella,	

New, desirable and cheap.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Large stock, beautiful goods. from $2,00 to $13,00.

Blankets.

Woolen.	White,
Gray,	Blue,
Brown,	

From $3,50 upwards.

Flannels.

Blanket, White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Gray, Drab, Scarlet, Solferino, Pink. Blue and White, and all kinds of fancy shirting flannels.

Cassimeres.

For men and boys, Tweed, Satinetts, Blue Tweeds, and a large stock of contings.

Linen Goods,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TABLE LINENS

NAPKINS, DOYLES, TOWELS,

IRISH LINENS,

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Shirt Fronts, Table Covers, Cotton Batting,

All at prices which cannot fail to suit.

GARDNER

AND

SCHLEITER,

92 Market St.,

Pittsburg, Pa. [oct10

DRY GOODS! FURS! Cloaks & Shawls

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

WE have just received one of the Largest and most Complete stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered to the public in this city.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Ladies', Misses and Children's FURS & SHAWLS,

All qualities, styles and prices, at greatly reduced rates.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

The Largest Stock and best Assortment of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Matts, &c., ever offered, and at extremely low prices.

Persons in want of anything in our line, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our stock at prices which will astonish all.

☞ *Remember the place:*

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,

136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market-house,

oct31:tja11] ALLEGHENY CITY.

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

WILSON & DICKEY'S

BEAVER

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that we have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

IN BEAVER PA.

Having purchased a large and selected Stock of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

(Copper Tip Shoes & Boots.)

direct from the manufacturers, we are prepared to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any establishment in Pittsburg or this county.

As we intend to remain permanently in the business, we will endeavor to always sell cheap, keep as great a variety and as good an article as the eastern market affords.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON.

2 Doors East of Anderson's Store.

se26'66—1y Beaver, Pa

INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL DRAWING, SURVEYING & CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, 31 Fifth Street, (opposite Axe Shemy Bank) Pittsburgh.

Open from October 1st until April 1st.

It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman; $25 a practical Surveyor, and $60 a good practical Civil Engineer.

For a circular address A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal, or W. S. HAVEN, corner Wood and 3d streets, Pittsburgh. [aug1:6m

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BARBER,

HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

He has also opened a branch shop in a room in the north part of the Market House, in Bridgewater, which will be kept open at all seasonable hours.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair-cutting and Shampooing promptly attended to, and executed in the most approved style. [aug8'66]y

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PITTSBURG NATIONAL PLOW CO.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

ARE MANUFACTURING all the Varieties of

Steel and Cast Iron Plows

and would call the attention of the Farmers of Beaver county, wishing to purchase Plows or Plow Points, to the Superior Finish and Quality of our Work.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED ☜

The Points and Landslides fit the corresponding numbers of Pittsburg plows.

☞ Old plow castings bought. [apr18:1y

Fresh Arrival of

Prime Clear MOLASSES,

AND

Lovering's Extra No. 1 SYRUP

AND

SCHLEITER,

92 Market St.,

Pittsburg, Pa. [oct10

For sale by A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater.

FRUIT TREES!

THE subscriber would request his friends to call and examine his fruit and ornamental trees, fineluding shrubery, before purchasing elsewhere, at his Prospect Nursery, 3 miles east of New Brighton.

sept28:6m ELWOOD THOMAS.

PEACE! PEACE!

TO have peace in the family buy a can of A. S. Harvey. A *Prize* in the *Extra Family* on hand and for sale by the sack.

A. S HARVEY, Bridgewater.